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in which they say Moses often slept, and abode there, from whence he could see over the whole plain, and keep good watch over his sheep.

The next day, the 22nd of September, very early in the morning, we began to enter the desert by a narrow stony valley, and then came upon a wide and long plain, which extended to the foot of Mount Sinai. The sands which covered it were red, as were the mountains which border it. Here it is believed that the children of Israel dwelt whilst Moses conversed with the Lord on Mount Sinai. We saw a place upon a rock raised like a chair or pulpit, from which it is said that this holy man promulgated the law in presence of the people. When we began to ascend the valley, some Arabs joined our company, and we received no injury from them. Thus journeying along this great plain, near the acclivities of very lofty mountains, we turned into a deep, rugged, and narrow valley, full of stones, which we traversed very slowly, on account of its danger. On our right the monastery of our lady the martyr, St. Catherine, presented itself, situated upon the acclivity of Mount Sinai; the sight of which was a cause of much rejoicing, so many days having passed without our having set eyes upon any dwelling, and now we beheld the end which fulfilled the object of our desire.

[On the thirteenth day after their departure from Gazera, on the first of which they only travelled one mile to Lebhem.]

XIV.—*Note on Some Names of Places on the Shores of the Red Sea.* By A. THOMSON D'ABBADIE, Esq.

Muṣawwa', 10th March, 1838.

THE following attempt to correct the orthography of names of places in the Red Sea, is, as yet, partial and incomplete. But my approaching journey to Abyssinia will put it out of my power to follow up any longer a subject which becomes more arduous as it advances towards perfection. It had been my wish to examine how far the nomenclature of the ancients would agree with my present corrected chart: but I am sensible that many travellers have not done their duty in withholding their information with a vain desire to give the last polish to a work which might often be better finished by others. Besides, I have but one manuscript, and the difficulties of my intended tour may deprive me of that.

I had the good fortune to meet an eminent Oriental scholar at Jiddah, M. Fresnel, who had taken up his quarters there in order to pursue his researches in the elucidation of Arab tradition prior to the age of Mohammed. He kindly laid aside his manu-

scripts, collected the pilots of the Red Sea, and taught me to distinguish the niceties of Arabic orthography. As it was very often impossible to make the pilots understand the words pronounced, as we supposed them to have been written after the English fashion, it became necessary to perform an imaginary tour from place to place. When among islands we often needed the help of an intelligent pilot from Ḥaḍramaut, who, being accustomed to consult maps, could better explain, in sea-terms, the relative positions and distances. Every name when received from the pilot was successively pronounced by each one of us, the Arabs present being consulted as to the distinctions between س [s] and ص [ṣ], ح [ḥ] and ه [h], etc., which are not always attended to by the lower class of seamen, to which the pilots generally belong. Even with all these precautions I could not avoid such faults as depend on a difference of pronunciation. Thus, I have written *seil* in some places, and *seyyil* in others.

We have been greatly puzzled by the island of Nahelej, which, in my copy of the chart, is laid down as being totally distinct from Nórāh; our Dahlak pilot assured us that there was no large island to the N.E. of Nórāh, and that Nahelej, or a name like it, is a spot in the isle of Nórāh. He likewise knew nothing of a distinct island called Mahoon, although it was evident that he never hesitated in giving the names in their proper order. This uncertainty prevented us from recognizing several small islands near Nórāh.

It may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to communicate the names of the points of the compass, which I also owe to M. Fresnel. They are used by every pilot in the Red Sea.

North . . .	Jáh.	E. by S. . .	Maṭla'el jauzá.
N. by E. . .	Maṭla'el firḳid.	E. S. E. . .	— el tír.
N. N. E. . .	— el na'sh.	S. E. by E. . .	— el iklíl.
N. E. by N. . .	— el nákah.	S. E. . .	— el 'akrab.
N. E. . .	— el ayyúk.	S. E. by S. . .	— el ḥimáreïn.
N. E. by E. . .	— el wáki'.	S. S. E. . .	— el soheíl.
E. N. E. . .	— el sumák.	S. by E. . .	— el sailibár.
E. by N. . .	— el thurayyà.	South . . .	— Ḳoṭb.
East . . .	— Mṭala'.		

Maghríb signifies *West*, and is applied in place of Maṭla, in order to designate the opposite points of the compass: thus, *Maghríb el 'Akrab*, means S.W., &c. These names belong to constellations, but I have not been able to identify more than one or two.*

As the present mode of sailing in the Red Sea has probably been followed during a long course of ages, I shall give you the

* They are explained in the *Jihán Numá*, p. 61.—F.S.

names of the spots in which we anchored during our voyage from Jiddah to Musawwa', with a northerly wind. Starting at daybreak, Feb. 8th, we halted near sunset at Mersa Raghwán (Rugguan, Engl. Ch.): Feb. 9th, at Mersa Ibráhím, which is the port N.E. of Lít; Feb. 10th, at Fará (Farrar Islands); on the 11th, after 3 hours' stay at Kōnfodah, we anchored in Halí; the 12th, after having coasted as far as El Barak (el Burk), we crossed the Sea, passing near Fāsiliyyat (Warsaleat Island), and on the 19th our pilot recognised the land near Kāndallái (Gandalite). As there is no good anchorage on this coast, we went on to Musawwa', where we arrived on the 16th.

I have also written down all the names from Yembo' to Mokhá.

Names of Places in a Coasting Voyage from Sawákin to Mokhá.

<i>According to a Dahlak Pilot.*</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Fejj Rá'i-l-kaşab	(Omitted)	{ i. e. valley of the Sugar-cane Shepherd.
Mersá Lekák Hindí	{ Mersa Legakinde Mersa Hadoo	{ Both names are used ?
—— Kiláb 'Alí		
—— Hádhiyú (Hádhihu?)		
—— Hádhinú (Hádhihu?)		
—— Al Shabak	Al Shubuc	
—— Sheikh Sa'd	Mersa Sheikh Saad	
—— 'Aikah		
—— Lahm		
—— Kofút		
—— Sha'b Sunbul		
Jezirat el Amír		
—— el Hádi		
—— Melákiyát		{ Three small islands N. of Ras Mugda.
Rás Mikdam	Ras Mugda	
Mersá Turunj hátet	Trikatatah	
—— Kat'ah Jabinú (já bein- hu?)	Guttat Tromba	{ Here follow seven headlands: they have no names.
Rás 'Asís		
Jezerirat Amarat	Amarat	
Rás Shekab		W. of Amarat.
Jezirat Koban		
Rás el Sáj		S.E. of Rás Shekab.
Jezirat el 'akík, or Bahdúr	Aggeeg, or Badour	
—— hajar		
Rás el Debír	Ras Deber	
—— el 'abíd		
—— Abú Lábis (-l Abis?)	Abou Yahbis	
—— or Mersá-lkaşár	Ras Casar	Also named Ras Kaşár.
Mersá Samad 'Allám		
—— Mandalú (Mandal- hu?)	Mudaloo	
Rás Teraubah	Serabar (probably)	

* It must be borne in mind that in the names taken from the English chart of the Red Sea the vowels are to be sounded as usual in English; in those from the Dahlak pilot, as in Italian, or as in the English words *father, there, fatigue, cold, rude*.—ED.

<i>According to the Dahlak Pilot.</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Mersá Raráṭ	Rarrat	
—— Kābru-sh-sheikh	Gubroo Sheikh	
—— El berr reyyim		{ This is the general name of this part of the coast; Karn is synonymous with Rás.
Karn, or } 'Adaf	Garna Duff	
Rás		
—— Kandelláṭ	Gundalite	
Jezírah Difnein	Diffhane	
Mersá Mobáarak	Mersa Moobaruck	
—— Ibráhím	Mersa Ebrahim	
—— Inte'silah	Indesilee	
—— Abú Ruba'	Aboo Rubah	
—— Maḥallah		
—— Kuba'	Coobach	
—— Ughayyarú		{ An extensive valley N. of Rás Harb, and which contains fresh water.
Rás Harb	Ras Hurub	
—— Kurkusum		
Mersá Dákhiliyyah (Inner Harbour)		
Rás 'Abd-el-kádir		{ The headland that projects most N. of Musawwa'. S. of Musawwa'.
Jezírah Sheik Sa'id		
—— el ṭawálet (Long Island) }		S.W. of Musawwa'.
Harkíkó, or Arkíkó	Argeego	{ Called Dakhanú (Sorghum Dochna) by the Habáb. Called Baṭi' by the Habáb.
Musawwa',		
Rás Harár, N. of Musawwa'	Massowah	{ Called by the Habáb, Baṭi' Point of land N. of Musawwa. W. point of Musawwa' Island.
—— Modar, N. of Musawwa'		
Jezírah Desei	Dissee	
—— Haḡḡhah (Cistern Island)		Triangular island, N.E. of Desei Island.
Rás Haḡḡhah (Cistern Head)		First headland E. of Desei.
Jezírah 'asákir (Army Isles)		{ Two islands N. of Rás Hawádet.
Rás Kúrelah		
—— el Dellemah		Second headland E. of Desei.
Jezírah Umm-en-námús	Larmoose	Third headland, <i>ibid</i> .
(Mother-of-Law Island)		
Kurún Duluh,		
Rás Horeirah }		S. of Umm-en-námús Island.
Jezírah Delkus (Dhá-lkuss?)		
—— Del'id (Dhá-l'id, Festival Island)		
—— al 'ajúz (Old Woman)	Adjuce	
Jebel Hawákil	Howakil	
—— Derkamán	Delgamna	
—— Bak'ah	Jibbel Bucker	
—— Seil Bahár	Sarbo	
—— Abú 'Okbah, or 'Akabah		
—— Omm-es-sahríj,		{ This name appears to have been divided and applied to two distinct islands.
or Mersá Endeddeh }		

<i>According to the Dahlak Pilot.</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Rás K̄urmud kebír —— Şaghír	}	{ This name is applied to two capes distinguished from each other by the adjectives Kebír and Şaghír.
—— Maurakh Hoyó (Hāi-hu ?)		
Jebel Benát (el Wá)	}	{ Rás Ará'tá ought to be more northerly ?
—— Handú		
—— Dúrefrós		
—— Hanfilah		
Rásu-r-rá 'atán	Ras Ourata	{ This name is given to the wholespace from Rás Kas-sar to K̄urdúmiyát Islands.
Rás Kaşşár (Rás er-rebát ?)	Ras Cussar	
Ghubbaṭ Weleleh	Ras Seerboot	
Jezíraṭ K̄urdúmiyát	Coordomeat	
'Eid	Edd	{ This name is given to the wholespace from Rás Kas-sar to K̄urdúmiyát Islands.
Jebel Kudd 'Alí	Coordarlee	
—— Abá 'il	Jibbel Abbelat	
Jibál Rakhamah	White Quoin Hill (?)	
Berr as-súlah, Rás Beilúl		
Dahlak Bender Mokhá		

Berr Aşúlah is the name of the coast which lies between Jibál, Raḥmet, and Beilúl, the Ras Billool of the English chart. As the Arab vessels sail from Rás Beilul to Bender Mokhá, my Dahlak pilot could not give me any more names on the African coast.

Dahlak, and the Net of Islands which surround it.

<i>According to the Dahlak Pilot.</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Dahlak	Town	
Memlaḥ (Saltern)	Memlaḥ	
Adhal, or Edhel		Town, or village W. of Memlaḥ.
Durbeshah, or Durbeshát	Derboshat	
Erwá	Erwa	
Dúbellú	Doobelloo	
Rás Kusum	R. Goosum	
	Goobanee	
Kunbíbeh	Cumbeeber	
Dásaghau (Dhá-saghw ?)		Between the sea and Kún-bibeh, which ought to be more to the E.
I'barah (Ibárah ?)		W. of Sál'eit.
Sál'eit	Salat	
Jamheileh		N.W. of Dúbellú.
Jezíraṭu-n-nokhrá		Nokhrá island at the entrance of the principal bay of Dahlak.

The preceding belong immediately to Dahlak island.

Jozíraṭ Kádó	Kaddo
Sherm Sáyilah Bádírah	Sale Badera
—— Hárarah	Harart
—— El Abú	Laboo
—— Nórah (Naúrah, so pronounced)	Nora

<i>According to the Dahlak Pilot.</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Rás Kubárâ (Ḥubárâ—Bus-tard?)		N. point of Nôrah island.
— Dûlbahût	Dulbahout	
— Berr 'addah	Buradoo	
— Dohol	Dohul	
— Dahreh	Dahrel	

CLUSTER OF ISLANDS AROUND DAHLAK.

<i>According to the Dahlak Pilot.</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Omm 'Alî ('Alî's mother)	Ommarlee	Two islands.
Deheris Melek		First island N.W. Omm 'Alî.
Antûh		Second ditto.
Abû Sherâyi'aṭ		Third ditto, or most northerly.
Enta' fûsh	Tookfush	
Turḡub		Two islands N. of Enta' fûsh.
Tanan	Tunnum	
Wustah	Wooster	
Esrâtau	Suratoo	
'Awâlî Shaúrah	Howallee Shorah	
— Huṭum (Ḥutub?)	— huttoob	
Enta' sânú	Intensnoo	
Esbáb	Usbob	
Hurmîl	Harmeel	
Ḥukáleh	Hukally	
Seil 'Anber	Sale Amber	
Ante' untur		E. of Hukáleh.
Ghabbiḥu		S. of the preceding.
Dulhalam (Dhú-l-'Helem)	Dulhulum	
Enta'idel	Entadell?	
Ṭabániyó		Not identified, N.E. near Dulhalam.
Adásí	Hadassee	
Dahreh		W. of Adásí.
Adhgher (Azkár?)	Askar	
Dahreṭu-n-núreh		S. of Azgher.
Seilu-n-núreh		S. of the preceding.
Seil Bal'ah		W. of Seil Náreh.
Durr es-surám	Durrafroos	
Duru'tam	Bettah	
Ento'ghodaf	Entogacluf	
Dallemet		Near the preceding island—position not identified.
Möseil		
Adbâret	Hadbar	
'Ukúsh		Between the N.W. point of Dahlak Islands and Duḥu.
Dulbu'úd, or Dulkush		Between the same N.W. point and the 'Ukúsh.
Dubinnes		Near the preceding ones.
Derujruj	Derridjeree	
Sarad	Sarod	
Darghelleh	Darghelee	
Durkaḥam	Durghaum	
Kundábílú		
Endabir		
Enteráhiyá		
Enteterra'	Euteurah	N. of Ente terra'.

<i>According to the Dahlak Pilot.</i>	<i>English Chart.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Mandút		Long sandy island, which terminates the shoal N. of Desei.
Delfidel (Dhú-l fíḍal)		
Muta'dhebn	Mursateban	
Sil Seîḥthan		Near Muta'dhabn.
Durkamán		Two islands W. of the preceding.
Diladhí 'ah	Dilladeah	
Mahún	Mahoon	
Dehábir		Two islands, one smaller than the other.
Deróm	Derome	
Toweirah (Little Bird)		N. of the following
Dulkus (Dhú-l kús?)	Dulkoos	
Akrab	Agrub	
Seil 'Arabí	Sale Arabee	
Dunnafárik (Dhú-n nafárik)		
Gharíb	Gurreet	
Dhú-l akl	Dulgold?	
Dhú-l yighaf	Dulgoof?	
Ḥawátib Kebír	Howatib	
———— Saghír		
Dubí 'ah	Duldeah?	
Dinisheb		S. of Duldeah of the chart.
Yermálkó	Jermalho	
Sinna'í	Senach	
Ferj saghálah	Dahret Segarla	
Rajiyum	Rajuma	
Rákah	Rackah	
Musta' milah	Mustarmila	
Weld Muḥíreb		S. of Rajúm.
Dhauber	Soober	
Salmá	Salma	
U'kán	Oucan	
Mojeidí	Moghady	
Durkurúsh (Dhú-l Kurúsh)	Dulgrosa	Dhú-l Kurúsh? i. e. he who has Kurúsh (piastres).
Mashílghá	Mashilgar	
Belhessú (Bá-l Ḥasú?)	Bolhessoo	
Ḥatitú	Howate?	
Ṭehór el jebel	Tor	
Ṭuhúr el yed (Dhohúr el yed)		W. by S. of Ṭehúr el jebel.
Derakahu-l bahr	Derakah	
———— berr		W. of the preceding.
Umm-en-náyim		Somewhere near the preceding.
Hawít	Howate	
Medhbúḥah		Close to Ḥawít.
Musári'	Moosmaree	
Seil Umm 'Alí	Sale Amber	

The first mountain S.W. of Harkikó is named Jebel Kadam : this is, I suppose, the Geedan of the English chart. Several pilots, questioned by me, knew nothing of *Goob Duenoo*. Ansley Bay appears to have no well-known name. A Dankalí pilot, born in the Isle of Desei, called this bay Kobb el Káf, or the Velvet Gulf; but, as it is little frequented by those who trade at Muṣawwa', this name is not understood. Those who answer my

inquiries here, call it Bahr Búrí. The little headland named *Quoin* in the chart, is called here Maḡa 'niliyah, from a populous neighbouring village. Somewhere in the south of the bay is Gembúthleh. There are a great many anchorages in the bay: that near Zullah is called Mersá Dólá.

The insulated rock east of Desei is called Seil kebír; Seil Saghír is between the preceding one and Desei. In this latter isle are 40 spots bearing names: I have collected only the following:—

The principal anchorage bears the name of the island; coasting thence towards the south are Mersá Soránkólah, M. Arakómah Seil Arakómah (insulated rock), Arakómah Kebír (a little headland), M. Kadedheinah, M. Lahóshalítah, Rás Górsétúleh (south point of the island), Seil Górsétúleh, M. Hankil Soghair, M. Hankil Kebír, Rás Hankil: Seil Rokúbeleh, is a small cluster of rocks south of Desei. In the phraseology of the Red Sea, Seil, sometimes pronounced Şeyyil, is an insulated rock emerging from the surface of the water. Mersá is an anchorage, *i. e.* a harbour or roadstead. Tahlah is a shoal barely covered: if very extensive, it is named Rokúk. Baháyir is a shoal in deep water.

[Besides the above list, Mr. D'Abbadie has had the kindness to allow many other names of places on the Society's copy of the Charts of the Red Sea to be corrected from his own copy of that Chart; and Mr. Renouard has corrected the rest.

It is due to Captains Moreshby and Elwon of the Indian Navy, who executed this laborious survey of the Red Sea, to state that several names of places mentioned in their "Memoir on the Survey" are unaccountably omitted in the Charts: these names are now being engraved on the plates.

It is much to be regretted that before publishing such valuable Charts, the orthography of the Arabic words was not corrected and reduced to some standard. To remedy this inconvenience as far as possible, the names of places in Arabic, as written by Mr. Rasam, have been engraved, and are now printed on the Charts; and it is intended at the close of the Sailing Directions for the Red Sea, now publishing by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to give a list of all the names of places in the Arabic character, also in the Roman character reduced to one standard of orthography, and the corresponding name on the Chart.—ED.]
